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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXIX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1891. NO. 1,502.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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John J. Welch	Assessor.
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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUPPRESSING BEGGARY.

The Great Work Done by Count Rumford in Bavaria.

The Churchman, in connection with the discussion of General Booth's scheme for the relief of the unfortunate and criminal classes in England, prints a very interesting article on the great work which Count Rumford, the American citizen, accomplished in abolishing beggary in Bavaria one hundred years ago. Count Rumford's achievements are well worth recalling at this time, when so much attention is being given to General Booth's plans in England. After the Count had made the soldiers of the standing army in Bavaria useful members of society in time of peace by making the garrisons permanent, the quarters comfortable and introducing various industries for the soldiers to engage in for pay, he began to reform the beggars, and the story of his success in that undertaking is a most entertaining one.

Munich was practically at the mercy of mendicants, and the task which Count Rumford set for himself was: 1. The complete extirpation of pauperism from Bavaria. 2. The improvement of the condition of the pauper class to a degree which they themselves must appreciate. 3. A complete removal of the causes of pauperism which then existed. 4. The restoration of the paupers to the State as virtuous and worthy citizens. Those who had lived by begging were made to engage in industry and those unable to work were supported without begging. The people found that there was no way to live without toil, and the center of the new system was the military work-house, so called because the new industrial power was used in the manufacture of army clothing and supplies, and because it firmly passed under the control of the War Department. There was a school for children in connection with the work-house, and out of school hours the little ones were taught to work, and the teaching was accompanied by the use of so much tact that work became a delight. And so the pauperism which for generations had fed on indolence and ignorance was abolished in a whole country and with it the crime which goes hand in hand with wretchedness and misery.

AMERICANS GOOD FELLOWS.

Impressions of a French Tourist in This Country.

"Generally speaking," writes a French tourist in America, S. C. de Soissons to the Boston Transcript, "the [illegible] helps you with advice and gives you the benefit of his experience; he is kind and humane. The proof of this I have seen at accidents many times in the streets. If there is some trouble with a street-car, if it is derailed, all the passengers jump out and help to push the car, assist the conductor in every way possible. This is really a very remarkable fact, and it is a great credit to the American people, indicating the development of feeling.

"I have seen the same accidents in Paris, when the poor horses have fallen on the slippery pavements. Do you think that any passenger jumped out or helped the conductor to raise the horse? Not at all. The passengers remained calmly seated in the omnibus and the passers-by looked on laughingly and made jokes about that which was not funny at all.

"The humane feelings are more developed among the masses of your population. Is this due to a higher degree of civilization? I don't know. Is it due to the virtue of primitive nations? I don't know, either. I know only that it is kind, that show of feeling, and feeling, as our grand orator, Mirabeau, has said, is the best part of us."

BEAUTIES INCREASING.

One of the Alleged Effects of Athleticism Among the Fair Sex in Europe.

The English people, and particularly English women, are greatly disturbed at the statement recently made by an American writer that there are very few pretty girls in Europe. This writer recently made an extensive tour in the old world, and in writing of his experiences made the daring and positive assertion that "one seldom sees a pretty girl in Europe, and, if one does, she is sure to be an American." And he further cruelly declared that the only pretty girls in England were the chambermaids at the hotels. These statements, particularly the latter one, were widely circulated, and evoked great indignation and warm denials, but withal they have caused some discussion in London as to whether beauty is really on the decline in England. The well-known painter, Ford Madox Brown, has warmly espoused the cause of the libeled fair ones, and he tells the Pall Mall Gazette that, from his experience and wide observation, he is sure "there are more pretty girls to be seen than there used to be and that young women are taller and more handsome than formerly." He attributes this to their living more active lives and taking much more exercise in the open air.

A Check Upon Poor Books.

The ministry of education in Russia has issued a circular forbidding all persons of high standing in the management of schools and colleges to allow authors to dedicate their works to them. Works of a very indifferent and, and in some instances, even of an objectionable nature, if they are dedicated to persons of renown in the educational circles, necessarily enjoy the patronage of those persons and find more readers than is desirable.

BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

He Reveals the Secret of Preserving Perpetual Youth.

Robert J. Burdette is a sunny and wholesome philosopher, in whose humor there is no lurking asp. In the Ladies' Home Journal he takes up the role of Solomon about where Solomon left off in Ecclesiastes, and tells us how to live, so that when we are old all will not be vanity and vexation of spirit. But listen to the preacher.

"Some people carefully disguise the fact that they are growing old, but a coat of paint on an old house merely makes it look smart; it doesn't keep the rickety old stairway from cracking, and it won't straighten up the window frame that's gone a little askew as the house settles. You can—or at least the man from whom I bought my last horse can—fix up an old horse of seventeen years to look like a frisky colt of three or four, and to act it, too, for about fifteen minutes. But it won't last. There are times when a woman who is walking along that pleasant decade of her pilgrimage between the fortieth and fiftieth milestones, feels inspired to run, and leap, and dance, and sing, and renew her youth in various ways, but the spirit is evanescent, and the fashion of it passeth away, and she sayeth 'of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it?' And she looketh upon 'the men singers and the women singers, and the delights of the sons of men,' and behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit, and there is no profit to her in that sort of thing.

"'But,' says you, 'can not one be young hearted after forty?' Yea, beloved, after sixty or seventy. Down to the days of white-haired old age the heart may glow with tenderness, and the quiet warmth of the June sunshine of years ago stored away in its chambers as ages ago the sun stored its heat and light away in the forest of the earth, to dance and gleam and glow in merry flames and summer warmth upon the coal-fed hearths to-day. For this reason, O my young readers, rejoice in the days of your youth, when the light is sweet and it is a pleasant thing for the eyes to behold the sun; let your hearts cheer for you in these days of sunshine and nights of starlight, and 'remove anger from thy heart, and put away evil from thy flesh,' remembering 'the days of darkness, for they shall be many!' And the firelight that will come to glow upon the hearth and dance in warmth and tenderness upon the walls of your heart's chambers in those days will be the light you are storing away now. Be happy and light hearted, then; but be the house of your mirth as pure as a temple, and your laughter sinless as the songs of birds; in all your mirth and dancing exalt wisdom; and, indeed, she shall bring thee to honor and give to thine head an ornament of grace; then shall the years of thy life be many and thy heart be ever young."

A GEM CALENDAR.

When to Give Away Precious Stones and What They Signify.

From time immemorial, says the Philadelphia Times, gems of all sorts have had their mystic significance and their appropriate times and seasons for adoration and presentation. The breastplate of the Jewish high priest had its oracular gems, which were called the "urim and thummim." The enchanter, Appollonius Tyanaeus, wore special rings for magical purposes, with appropriate gems for each day of the week in order to command the particular spirit for each day.

The Hermetic brethren had certain rules in relation to the power of precious stones to bring good or evil fortune through the planetary affinity of certain days. They imagined that certain gems were produced through the operation of the planets working secretly in the telluric body. They apportioned the stones for each day as follows:

Sunday is devoted to all yellow gems, like the topaz, in order to draw down propitious influences and avert the antagonistic efforts of the spirits through its ruler and name-giver—the sun.

Monday, pearls and white stones, not diamonds, should be worn or presented, because this is the moon day.

Tuesday, the day of Mars, suggests rubies and all stones of a fiery luster.

Wednesday is the day for turquoises, sapphires and all precious stones which reflect the blue vault of heaven.

Thursday, being the day of Thor, or divine sacrifice, demands amethysts and all deep-colored and sanguine-tinted stones.

Friday, the day of Venus, has its appropriate emeralds, and reigns over all the varieties of the imperial, yet sinister color—green.

Saturday, devoted to Saturn, the oldest of the gods, claims as its distinctive talisman the queen of precious stones, the diamond, which is produced from the back of Sat, or Saturn, the origin of all visible things.

Packages by Electricity.

What is termed telpherage, or the conveyance of parcels by electricity along lines of wire placed overhead, is little known in this country beyond the stage of experiment. In South America a line has been constructed one hundred and eighty-six miles long, which will place Buenos Ayres and Montevideo in communication. Across the La Plata there is a swing for the wires of nineteen miles, and the initial start for the journey is afforded by two towers two hundred and seventy feet in height. It is intended to dispatch letter boxes between the two cities at intervals of two hours.

STRANGE PETS.

A New Craze Among Followers of Fashion.

Curious and Interesting Creatures in Demand for Household Playthings—Reptiles Have Succeeded Wild Animals.

The popular craze to own something that is odd or out of the common order of things has extended itself to household pets, says the New York Sun. A number of departures in this direction have been made in recent years that are strikingly novel. Much time and money have been spent to get some of the curious and interesting specimens that one occasionally hears of as household pets.

The popular craze now seems to be to keep tame and harmless reptiles; wild-cats and jaguars have gone out of fashion. The reptile family is a large one to choose from. Many of the varieties are perfectly harmless and so rare that few persons have ever seen a specimen, and but little is known of their habits.

There are several kinds that are exceedingly pretty, and to learn the peculiar habits of these very timid creatures is oftentimes both instructive and amusing, especially to young people or children.

The smaller kinds of harmless reptiles are, as a matter of course, the only ones from which desirable pets may be selected. They can be kept with little, if any, trouble, and no expense.

The only outlay is the buying of a case in which to keep the pets and even this may be avoided by making one. A good-sized box with a glass side might easily be utilized for a den. A lining of bark both adds to the effect and makes it pleasanter for the inmates of the case. A sandy, gravelly floor, with a few stones, a piece of rugged wood and a good-sized pan of water are all that will be required for the most fastidious reptile. Those intending to keep these curious pets can buy or fit up as handsome a den as the length of their pockets and fancy may dictate.

Of the many wonderful creatures that will thrive in a limited space and readily adapt themselves to circumstances, the green tree-toad is probably the prettiest and most entertaining. It is found in large numbers in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. It lives almost entirely on insects, which it gathers from trees. The formation of the tree toad is indeed peculiar, and is a striking example of the provision made by nature for her children. On each of its toes the tree toad has a small sucker by which it is enabled to travel over smooth perpendicular surfaces. A tree toad can climb up and remain clinging to a pane of glass without any apparent effort. It is so extremely light as to be able to walk over and among leaves without weighing them down or causing the slightest tremor.

In clear, fine, sunshiny weather the color of the reptile is a bright emerald green. If the weather is dull and cloudy the color of the tree toad quickly changes to a muddy, dull green. For food it will take any small insect, and is very fond of flies.

Another pretty and amusing little reptile that is very easily tamed is the common lizard. Its quick movements and the way in which it forages for itself makes it a very interesting pet. The lizards are pretty, and some rare specimens have been brought from the West Indies that are very handsomely marked. They may be kept in the same case with tree toads and thrive on the same kind of food.

There are few reptiles that are despised by the average countryman more thoroughly than the common newt, which may be found in almost all ponds, ditches or small pools. They are perfectly harmless and frequently very beautiful. Some of the varieties are beautifully spotted with bright yellow on a black surface. They are as much at home in the water and as quick of motion as a fish. They are constantly on the move and swim gracefully to and fro, searching for tadpoles, worms and any small water-insects that may come in their way, all of which they devour with avidity. The newt might also be kept in the den with the tree toads and lizards, providing the water supply is large enough to allow the newt space in which to swim. Like frogs, newts do not gain their perfect form for six weeks after they are hatched or come out of the egg, which really hatches itself. They are constantly changing their skins, and often look quite ragged, as if in want of a new coat.

A New Kind of Blotting-Paper.

A new process for manufacturing blotting-paper consists in taking unsized paper as it comes from the paper-machine and exposing one or both of the sides to the disturbing action of mechanical means for opening up its surface; for instance, to the grinding or abrasive action of sand-paper, emery wheels, wire brushes or to the action of cards or scrapers. Such action separates and lifts the surface fibers. This process is said to produce a highly absorbent or bibulous paper, especially adapted for use as commercial blotting-paper and for other purposes where an absorbent paper is required, and having its fibers separated and raised, and presenting a velvety surface as distinguished from ordinary blotting-paper. By this process blotting can be manufactured from any kind of paper, regardless of the stock or material from which it is made.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 18, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UHLHORN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 305 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

C. H. KELLOGG, 230 Pine street.

TIN-PLATE MILLS.

One of the most thorough and effectual refutations of the absolute falsehoods of the free trade press is now going on in the progress already made in this country in the establishment of tin-plate manufactories under the protection of the McKinley bill.

The New York Times especially was one of the most violent opponents of a tariff on tin and ridiculed the idea of establishing a tin-plate industry in this country. In a remarkable article on this subject, Nov. 10, the Times stated that the "American tin-plate liar" was dead. The article also states: "There never was anything whatever in those Pittsburg stories of tin-plate factories. Nobody ever thought of investing a dollar in a tin-plate factory anywhere in this country. The Times has repeatedly stated this fact," etc.

Now it would appear from present results that the Times was in error respecting the death of the "great American tin-plate liar" and that there is no trouble at present in locating him.

Tin-plate factories have been already begun at Demmler, ten miles from Pittsburg. Factories have been started in Chicago by the Norton Bros., and samples of the plates made and distributed among Chicago merchants. In St. Louis, the St. Louis Stamping Co. will have machinery in operation July 1 capable of turning out 400 to 500 boxes. Half a million dollars is invested in a factory which will turn out 2500 boxes weekly at Brooklyn.

A Baltimore company has invested $200,000 in machinery for a tin plate mill. But why go on? The news columns of the daily papers show that the McKinley Tariff on tin did start and has started this whole industry in the United States, which was scarcely known here before.

Indeed, these facts, if they do not put the journals which were such violent opponents of a Protection of this industry in the position of obstructors and opposers of American manufacturers, show what deliberate misrepresentation and disregard of truth and progress may come out of pure partisanship.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

NEW TO-DAY.

ODRER OF ADJUDICATION AND REQUIRING DEBTOR TO FILE SCHEDULE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of D. HAYS, doing business as D. HAYS AND BROTHER, an Insolvent debtor.

In the matter of the petition of WHEATON & LUHRS, C. & P. H. TERRELL & CO., P. BERWIN & BROTHER, THE WERTHEIMER CO., J. STRAUS & CO., FEIGENBAUM & CO., praying that D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., may be adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, coming on regularly to be heard this Fifteenth Day of April, 1891, and Joseph Kirk, appearing for said petitioners, and no demurrer or answer having been filed, or an appearance having been made by said Defendant, and it further appearing to the Court that the said D. Hays, after being duly and regularly served, has made default; and that said default has been regularly entered by the Clerk of this Court; and it further appearing to the Court that all of the allegations contained in said petition are true:

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said D. Hays now is, and on the 25th day of March, 1891, the date of the filing of the petition aforesaid, was insolvent within the true intent and meaning of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and Protection of Creditors, and for the Punishment of Fraudulent Debtors," passed April 16, 1880. And it is further ordered, that the said D. Hays file in this Court, within ten days from the date hereof, a schedule and inventory, in accordance with Sections three and four of the said Act.

The Sheriff of the County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said

D. HAYS,

insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said Debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further Ordered, that all the Creditors of said Debtor be and appear before the Hon. W. H. Virden, Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, on the

EIGHTH OF MAY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said county of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Indorsed: No. 831. Superior Court, County of Mono, State of Cal.

In the matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of Adjudication in Insolvency.

Filed Apr. 15th, 1891.

ap18-tf J. H. MURPHEY, Clerk.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person, of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and GRAND. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The Postal Subsidy Bill.

That always intresting maritime journal, the Seaboard, says of the Postal Subsidy Bill:

"It means the establishment of American steamship lines to the River Platte; the building of the finest ships ever built in America to compete with the fine ships of the Canadian railroad system out of Victoria, the establishment of a steamship line to Southampton—ships that will give England a start—ships that will mark the beginning of the downfall of England as the greatest maritime nation in the world, an increase in size and speed of steamships now in the foreign trade will at once commence; all the benefits which the bill affords will be utilized. It will have the effect of educating Americans to the possibilities of our maritime greatness and, possibly, result in bringing to a future Congress, attention the fact that aid to American shipping means prosperity in all American homes."

A New York dispatch says that President Griscame, of the Inman Line, is authority for the statement that a strictly American line of Atlantic steamships is to be established. It will consist of a fleet of thirty vessels to be manned by American seamen. The line will compete with the old French and English liners for trans-Atlantic traffic. Two of these vessels will be constructed at once, contracts having been awarded to the Cramps for two of them. They will be 527 feet in length, 63 feet beam and 22 feet depth of hold, and will register 10,500 tons gross. Each will cost about $2,000,000. It is not generally known that the owners of Inman Line are mostly Americans, though the steamer are under English colors. The Pacific Mail Company has decided to again have apprentices on its steamers. And this the result of Republican legislation.

Dr. F. O. Vincent, the Fresno wife-murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged. He will be the first to be hanged at San Quentin under the new law, requiring executions to take place at the State Prison.—The old home plan has not been disagreeable to Mono's Sheriffs, and, judging from the past, the State Warden is not likely to have many customers from this county.

Ex-Governor Robert W. Waterman died at San Diego, on Sunday last, after an illness of five days of pneumonia, aged 64 years. Deceased was a native of Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in Winter than in the Fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

LEGAL.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF PAULUS MATTLY, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Paulus Mattly, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the Office of H. M. Eddy in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Mono.

Dated at Bridgeport, this 9th day of April, 1891.

JACOB A. MATTLY,
Administrator of the Estate of Paulus Mattly, deceased.
ap11-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED TO SETTLE THEIR ACCOUNTS ON OR BEFORE

APRIL TWENTY-FIFTH.

And those having CLAIMS will present them for payment.

ap4 td A. F. BRYANT.

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The New Election Law.

The following are the main features of the new election law;

Ballots to be printed by the Government.

Nominations to be made by conventions or petition of a five per centage of the voters.

Nominations to be published in two newspapers in the county.

Two clerks are to distribute the ballots at the time of voting.

Ballots not legal unless officially printed.

Voter to be handed a ballot at time of voting, and is to fix it in a secret room.

A voter who cannot write may call on a ballot clerk to write for him; the officer is sworn to secrecy.

None but the ballot clerk and voter is allowed to have or handle tickets.

No peddling of tickets.

Every voter is to make his selections.

Speaking of C. F. Bicknell, late Clerk of the Supreme Court, a man who held office in Nevada for sixteen years, and who shook the sagebrush soil as soon as he was compelled by circumstance to let go of the teat he had been sucking, the Carson Appeal says:

"It is a matter of great regret that the citizens of Carson did not gather and present Mr. Bicknell with some testimonial in addition to that given him by the Legislature. A man who has remained in this State sixteen years against his will, merely to keep the Supreme Court on its feet, certainly deserves some public token of appreciation for his services to the State."

We should judge that a man was richly entitled to a substantial reward for living in Nevada sixteen years. What would Nevada do without Californians to fill her important offices? But it should not expect them to make Nevada their living tombs for the remainder of their lives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES E. STEWART, Deceased.

Chas. M. Stewart, the Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

SATURDAY, the 16th DAY of MAY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County and that a copy of this Order to show cause be served by mail by the Clerk of this Court upon Wm. Stewart, Deborah McCurdy and Daniel L. Stewart and M. Y. Stewart, severally at their last known place of residence.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 8th, 1891. ap11td

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MAGUIRE, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Maguire, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of J. E. Goodall, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said Estate in said County of Mono.

T. F. FITZPATRICK, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Maguire, deceased.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono County, California, February 13th, 1891. f14-4w

W. A. LOOSLI,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.

IN CALIFORNIA.

queen. $3 a year to bring made by John B. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y. at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much in the same as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. Nothing else like it. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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MEDICAL.

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What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you if, from undergoing the trying ordeals which fashionable society imposes on its devotees, enough to test the physical strength and endurance of the most robust, you break down, lose your health and become a physical wreck, as thousands do from such causes?

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For all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to women, it is the *only* remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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3	"Home Production Indispensable to a Supply at Low Prices of the Manufactured Commodities required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Home Production of these Commodities Impossible without a Protective Tariff." First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. TODD.	32
4	"What are Raw Materials? Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States?" First Prize Essay, 1880. HOMER B. DIBELL.	32
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26	"Protection and the Farmer." Senator S. M. CULLOM.	12

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Buggy team	$1 50
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Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
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Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 18, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Charles Day, who spent the Winter at a San Francisco business college, arrived home on Tuesday evening.

Nat W. Boyd, of Bodie, has been attending the Knights of Pythias annual gathering at Sacramento.

Superior Judge W. H. Virden and wife left for San Francisco yesterday morning by private conveyance. The Judge has gone for medical advice, fearing he has lost the use of his left eye through his accident of last week. It is to be hoped the accident will not prove as serious as he fears.

Judge Goodell came up from Sweetwater yesterday.

Miss Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, arrived from Lundy last evening.

Ex-Supervisor Joseph Carney arrived yesterday from Antelope.

Treasurer Joe A. Brown will leave for Sacramento on Monday next to make his settlement with the State Controller. He will be accompanied by Bert Parmeter, who will remain in Sacramento, and Fred. Crowell, who goes to Vacaville. Mr. Brown will be absent a couple of weeks.

J. E. Bean, of Clinton, is in town.

COUNTY FARM.—The Board of Supervisors has concluded to stop the lavish expenditure of county money for the outdoor indigents, and it is time it should be stopped. Bills allowed at the last session were a curiosity—whisky and patent medicines predominating. We do not claim that the whisky was not a necessity, but economy should dictate that the county have the privilege of buying by the barrel—not by the bottle or glass. The same will apply to patent medicines—they should be purchased by the case, especially when one man drinks four large bottles a month, a medicine to be taken by the spoon. No blame can be attached to the seller, for that is business, but it is an abuse of Charity. Another abuse is tramping, stopping a few days by the wayside and the county footing the bills—a temptation to be an outdoor poor. The bills allowed at the last session for this class amounted to the sum of $805 86, and the Hospital claim was $229 60—a total of $1,035 06 for three months. It was time for a halt. Chairman Hunewill has been authorized to purchase a farm, and report at the July meeting, subject, of course, to the following provisions of the Code: But no purchase of real property must be made unless a notice of intention of the Board to make such purchase, describing the property to be purchased, the price to be paid therefor, from whom it is proposed to be purchased, and fixing the time when the Board will meet to consummate such purchase, shall be published for at least three weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, or if none be published in the county, then by posting such notice at least three weeks prior to the time when the Board will meet to consummate such purchase, in at least three public places in each Supervisor District.

PROSPECTING.—Those well known mining men, Irwin and Callahan, are looking at the Patterson District mines, and will remain there a month or more, intending to give the District a thorough examination. They have an assaying plant on the way up, and propose assaying the whole District. The great depth of snow on the mountains has caused work to be suspended on most of the mines, so that during the past two months very little work was done in the District. Some of the promising mines of the District have been bonded to Mr. Irwin, and it is to be hoped he will again be with us as the Superintendent of a rich mine, as he is a thorough miner and one of the most popular Superintendents we have had in this county, and would be a valuable man for the Patterson District. The result of the observations of these gentlemen will be patiently awaited by our people, who have great confidence in that District.

START EARLIER.—Our mails arrive here at 6 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted) but they are one day behind time. On account of the soft snow between Mormon Station and Bodie the stage leaves here at 5 A. M., one hour earlier than usual, and leaves Bodie on its return two or three hours before the Hawthorne stage reaches Bodie, thus keeping the mails for Bridgeport twenty-two hours in Bodie. If the road between Hawthorne and Bodie is not in condition for making good time, the stage should leave Hawthorne an hour or two earlier so that a connection can be made. The same necessity exists for an earlier start from Hawthorne as there has from this end of the line. Now our mails are detained 36 hours between their arrival at Hawthorne and this place, and it is too much, under present conditions.

THE BIDS.—The bids for a temporary mail contract over the Antelope road from Bridgeport to Holbrook's Mountain House, on the Aurora road, must be deposited with Postmaster Hays, of Bridgeport, on or before Tuesday next—the 21st.

THE Bodie sheet has not been seen here [illegible]. Is it in one of its periodical trances?

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

April 10, 1891, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Calnan, Stewart, Pitts, Morgan and Hunewill, Chairman, presiding.

Moved by Pitts, seconded by Stewart, that the Chairman of the Board be authorized by authority of the Board to examine any property in the county, and purchase for the county a place to be used as a county poor farm for the indigent of the county, and report the result of his labors to the Board at the July meeting, 1891. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Pitts, seconded by Stewart, that Superior Judge W. H. Virden be appointed Librarian of the Law Library, to serve without compensation. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Morgan, seconded by Stewart, that the salary of Janitor be fixed at $60 per month to take effect from April 1, 1891, for which compensation the Janitor agrees to do all necessary repairing in and about the Court House. Carried. Ayes—Stewart, Calnan and Morgan. Noes, Pitts and Hunewill.

The following claims were presented and allowed by the Board for the amounts set opposite the respective names:

GENERAL FUND.

CLAIMANT.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMT. ALLOWED
R C Christin,	fees as indigent witness,	24 00 — 24 00
William T Owens,	fees as indigent witness,	24 00 — 24 00
The Bodie Store,	supplies for the branch jail,	33 00 — 33 00
A Carlisle & Co.,	Assessment Roll, lists, Poll and Hospital tax receipts, stationery, etc.	118 10 — 118 10
The Bancroft Whitney Co.,	letter heads for Sheriff,	7 50 — 7 50
M J Cody,	board of prisoners, and stamps, etc.	88 00 — 88 00
O E Jones,	printing,	110 10 — 110 00
J J Kelly,	Jailor Branch Jail and supplies,	78 00 — 78 00
M P Snow,	conveying insane person to Bridgeport,	25 00 — 25 00
Harry McNamara,	feed for District Attorney's team,	15 00 — 15 00
J D Murphey,	stamps, box rent, expressage, etc.,	19 25 — 19 25
R M & A C Folger,	printing,	39 00 — 39 00
J F Crowell,	supplies for Court House,	3 00 — 3 00
Palm & Co.,	Code citations,	5 00 — 5 00
J A Brown,	supplies for county, stamps, etc.,	15 45 — 15 45
The West Pub. Co.,	Reporter System,	21 00 — 21 00
Chas. L Hayes,	making out catalogue of Law Library,	15 00 — 15 00

HOSPITAL FUND.

C Sinclair,	medicine for R Biggs,	8 50 — 8 50
N J Salisbury,	supplies for poor,	7 25 — 7 25
H Boone,	" "	14 69 — 14 69
D Hays & Bro.,	" "	28 25 — 28 25
C H Kelly by H Silliborn,	burial of indigent,	30 00 — 30 00
Kirman & Rickey,	supplies for poor,	69 75 — 69 75
James Todkill,	supplies for poor,	7 50 — 7 50
James Todkill,	" "	24 70 — 24 70
W Radley,	board of P. Nye,	29 33 — 29 33
Clara Cutts,	" "	30 67 — 30 67
Mrs. C McNamara,	board of indigent,	45 00 — 45 00
Harry McNamara,	beef for indigent,	4 23 — 4 23
Harry McNamara,	" "	9 18 — 9 19
John F. Milliner,	supplies for poor,	60 51 — 60 51
Jas. Leland,	care of indigent,	27 75 — 27 75
M Griswold, M. D.,	professional services and medicine,	100 00 — 100 00
A Arrild,	conveying indigent to hospital,	2 50 — 2 50
J H Sheehan,	board and supplies for A Weber,	22 28 — 22 28
John Friedel,	care and board of A Weber,	100 00 — 100 00
T A Keables,	salary as County Physician,	225 00 — 225 00
A F Bryant,	supplies for poor,	10 37 — 10 37
Mrs. M A Hearne,	care and board of indigents,	190 50 — 190 50
Sam Fales,	care of indigents,	229 60 — 227 80
Huntoon Bros.,	"	5 50 — 5 50
H L Leavitt,	board of Henry,	5 50 — 5 50

SALARY FUND.

N B Hunewill,	salary as Sup.	46 50 — 46 50
W Stewart,	" "	36 00 — 36 00
W. Calnan,	" "	51 00 — 51 00
W Morgan,	" "	42 00 — 42 00
H A Pitts,	" "	42 00 — 42 00

ANTELOPE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

W Price,	labor on road,	25 00 — 25 00
M P Snow,	" "	45 00 — 45 00

BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

James Logan,	labor on road,	11 25 — 11 25

BODIE TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

Thos Findlan,	labor on road,	10 00 — 10 00

BENTON TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

Charles Heal,	labor on road,	60 00 — 60 00

The Board now adjourns sine die."

N. B. HUNEWILL, Chairman.

Attest: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Death of Arthur H. Macy.

The following is from the S. F. Post of Tuesday: "Arthur H. Macy, Superintendent of the Standard mine, Bodie, died this morning at San Rafael. Mr. Macy was formerly connected with the Silver King mine, of Arizona. He was thoroughly conscientious in all his business transactions, and a thoroughly competent and reliable mining man, both theoretically and practically. His reputation for honesty and ability won the confidence of the Eastern capitalists who were connected with the companies under his charge from time to time."

The deceased was a native of Nantucket. He spent the Winter in New York, and returned a short time since with his family. His death is a great loss to Mono county, where he would have brought the Standard again to the front. During his sojourn in Bodie he endeared himself to its people.

THREE inches of snow fell on Thursday night—or early yesterday morning, but it was all gone before 10 o'clock.

Another light fall of snow last night, but it was gone by breakfast time.

SATISFACTORY.—Assemblyman Hunewill has returned to Bridgeport from his field of labor at Sacramento. This mention of the fact gives an opportunity to say what was long ago omitted from these columns by an accident—that Inyo is well satisfied with his official course. He had the sand to vote against the disgraces which his party supported, and comes back with a firmer hold upon his Inyo constituents than when he left. His is one of the few clean records of the Legislature of a Thousand Scandals, and the "Hon." before his name is better placed than is the case with most of his fellow-legislators—Inyo Register.

MONO'S ex-Assemblyman E. J. Van Voorhies, of Sacramento, has been appointed by Governor Markham one of the State Board of Pharmacy. The Board consists of John Wood, of Pasadena; A. J. Finger, Santa Barbara; J. H. Flint, Marysville; E. J. Van Voorhies, Sacramento; and W. M. Searle and John Dawson, of San Francisco.

On Monday a house and two were struck by lightning in Sacramento—the first time such a thing has occurred there.

The Late James Shaughnessy.

The following from the Virginia, Nev., Chronicle, is published by request:

"The funeral of the late James Shaughnessy was a large and imposing one. The military display, Young Men's Institute and Miners' Union all by their great numbers told the public how popular and well-liked was Jimmie Shaughnessy. The heart ache and sighs of a loving mother, the affectionate expressions of a devoted wife, the tears and lamentations of dear sisters all told the assembled throng that a dear one had obeyed the summons of his Maker, and left this vale of tears for a home of everlasting glory in God's kingdom beyond.

IN MEMORIAM.

Farewell dear Jimmie—strife is o'er—
The grave its victory has won;
Loving hearts to-day are sore
While weeping side a faithful son.
Ah, death indeed has cast a gloom
Upon a household once all joy
A mother can no more commune
With her once faithful loving boy.

Closely beside his lonely bier
His youthful wife in tears is standing,
And her sweet little daughter near,
Sympathy from all's commanding.
O! death how sad thy shaft appears
When thy victim's young and strong,
Ah, well may fall the bitter tears
For Jimmie now's forever gone.

'Tis but a few short months ago
That death in his unerring aim
Struck a sad and woful blow,
When a fond father he did claim.
And now an only and loving son,
A victory over death has won
And joined that father ever dear.

Young wife thy sorrow's great and deep,
Thy loved companion now is dead,
But his dear spirit lives to keep
Vigils o'er thy drooping head.
His little child to him so fond—
Mother teach her in lisping pray'r
To tell those in the world beyond
To take of papa fondest care.

Farewell dear husband, father, son—
Yes farewell dear brother as well,
Thy strife is o'er and you have won
A home where purest angels dwell.
The grief within our bosoms, we
Will bear—'tis God's command;
And when life's o'er we'll be with thee
In God's bright Celestial land.

W. G. H.

George W. Chedic, of Carson, died on Tuesday of heart disease. The deceased was a native of New York City, came to California in 1849, settled in Sacramento, and, with Hiram and William Arents, as H. Arents & Co., established the celebrated "Big Tree Store," corner of J and 8th streets. He was prominent in political circles, and in 1852-53 was Alderman from the Third ward, and, as Chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, reported in favor of building the Water Works of that city. He was a good citizen, and the family of our old friend has our sympathy in their bereavement.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.—Just before Congress adjourned, an Indian Depredation law that will probably put $50,000,000 in circulation. This law practically removes all restrictions and limitations, and every settler or his heirs can now get pay in full for all losses occasioned by Indians. Henry N. Copp, the well-known lawyer of Washington, D. C., will send free of cost a copy of this law to all who will apply to him for one.

White labor is to be employed in the Fresno vineyards and packing houses this year. It is by this system of keeping this class of work among themselves that has made Fresno one of the richest towns in the State. The young people of Fresno turn out and work in the vineyards, orchards and canneries every harvest, and earn and keep thousands of dollars in the county.

Life in the great redwood forest of California is a phase of existence that has as yet been scarcely touched upon by writers of fiction, but it has great possibilities of romance and the picturesque. The Argonaut is breaking this virgin soil; there being, in the issue of April 20th, a sketch entitled "Down Grade," in which one of the thrilling incidents of that life is depicted.

Patrick Brennan, aged 102 years, died recently at Hurley, Wis. He voted at every Presidential election since the time of John Quincy Adams' election. He left 104 descendants.

Natural gas has been struck while digging a well in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery at Pleasanton, Alameda county, and, it is said, it will light the town.

The Jackson, Amador county, gas works, which cost a San Francisco Company $30,000, have been sold for $1,500 to a resident of Jackson.

On the 9th inst., the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Costa Rica was launched from Roach's yard at Chester, Pa.

The Fresno bogus petrified man is on exhibition at San Francisco.

Mason Valley, Nev., is to have a flour mill.

The Value of Platinum.

The market value of platinum is at present nearly equal to that of gold, their respective prices being £4 and £4 5s. Eighteen months ago, says the Electrician, platinum was to be had for about 80 shillings an ounce, and six months ago the price was under £3. Apart from the question of a possible "corner" and the ever-increasing demand for platinum for electrical purposes, this 166 per cent. rise in price within eighteen months may be attributed in a large measure to the increased cost of production at the mines in the Ural mountains, whence we draw our chief supply of the metal. The owners of these mines, owing to their large yield of gold, were able to sell platinum comparatively cheap; the gold, however, is now becoming scarce, and hence the platinum, which is still plentiful, can no longer be sold at so low a figure. Platinum, besides being used for the leading-in wires of glow lamps, is largely used for electrodes in electro-chemical work, and up to the present no satisfactory substitute for it has been found so far as these applications are concerned."

CHANGES IN CHINA.

Two Important Events of Recent Occurrence in the Celestial Empire.

The death of Prince Ch'un, the father of the present Emperor of China, has been accompanied by two changes, says the Philadelphia Press, which betoken great alterations in the spirit, tendency, and avowed purpose of the powerful but inscrutable, and often invisible, great personages who sway the destinies of China, surround the throne, and wield despotic power—yet are often unknown, not only to Europe, but to Europeans long resident in China.

The first of these changes relates to the access of foreign Ambassadors to the presence of the Emperor. For Chinese this is accompanied by the kotow or thrice prostration—a degrading ceremony to European eyes, though a mere matter of ordinary respect under Chinese conventions. Lord Amherst in 1816 refused peremptorily to submit to this in spite of unbroken Russian and Dutch precedents, and broke off all negotiations. The continued refusal of the Chinese authorities was one of the causes of war in 1856 by England and France, and, while China offered to permit our own Minister to have an audience if he would bend one knee slightly, this was refused. There is the best authority for saying that if the Southerner who was our Minister had had the same cool insistence as the mild-mannered Northerner who was secretary of legation, full concessions would have been made then.

They were not, war came and brought foreign troops to Peking, and it was not until 1873 that, under a peremptory demand, the Chinese Government permitted an audience. Since then the nonage of two Emperors has been a convenient pretext for delay, and it marks a great advance that the Chinese Government, without awaiting a demand, has fixed a time for an audience on European terms.

The other change is the announcement that the able, advanced and enlightened Li Hung Chang is to pass from his post as Viceroy of Chi Li, the first vice-regal post in the Empire, and become a member of the grand council of state in Peking. Instituted in 1730 by the Emperor Yung Ching, this must not be confounded with the four grand secretaries, of which Li is already a member as one of the two Chinamen on this board. The grand council is in many senses the supreme executive power in the Empire. Originally organized for military purposes and composed of Manchus, it had at the beginning of the year but one Muncha and four Chinese. Two of these are on the board of foreign affairs. The translation of Li to this high post will be universally accepted in China and by those intelligently familiar with its affairs as a proof that his liberal views are to be paramount, and, as the first step, the long-expected extension from Tien-Tsin to Tungchow is confidently expected. Li is an old man and aging. He has had one stroke of paralysis, but he is the ablest of his race, and his new post ought to enable him to overcome the bureaucratic resistance which has so long balked his better plans and frustrated his wiser policy.

CHILD SOVEREIGNS.

The Status of Royal Minors in the Old World.

It is an interesting circumstance that no fewer than three European thrones are occupied by children. Since the abdication of King Milan, his son Alexander, who was born in August, 1876, and is now, consequently, fourteen years old, has been the titular ruler of Servia, though the country is really governed by a board of regents. The present King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., is an infant, and during his minority the normal head of the monarchy will be his mother, the Queen-Regent Christina. By the death of King William III. the crown of Holland devolves on his daughter, Wilhelmina, who is in her eleventh year. Here again, the child's mother, Queen Emma, is temporarily invested with the royal functions.

What likelihood, asks the New York Ledger, is there that these children will ever rule in their own names? The young King of Servia has evidently the poorest chance of reigning. The quarrel between his father and his mother, the ex-Queen Nathalie, has divided his partisans, while the pro-Russian party, now dominant in Servia, aims to displace the Obrenovitch dynasty to which King Milan and his son belong, and substitute the pretender Karageorgevitch. As to the infant King of Spain, his subjects have been hitherto withheld from revolutionary outbreaks by a certain sentiment of chivalry. But as the sovereign grows older, this feeling will disappear, and it will prove extremely difficult for his supporters to make head against the Spanish Republicans on the one hand and the Carlists on the other.

The close approach to universal suffrage which has recently been made in Spain must greatly strengthen the popular leaders who regard a monarchical system with contempt and detestation. The girl-Queen of Holland has the best chance of retaining her position, but her hour of trouble will come when her marriage is discussed. Her mother, who is a German, will naturally wish her to marry a German Prince; but such a project is certain to be resisted by Russia and France, nor is it likely to be viewed with favor by the Hollanders, who dread absorption in the German Empire. On the whole, there is something pathetic in the situation of these child sovereigns.

To Every Bride a Diamond Ring.

It was one of Emma Abbott's idiosyncrasies to make a present of a diamond ring to every bride in her company. Every baby born in the troupe (and there were nine children when the company went on the road last fall) received a check for $100, which was deposited in some bank, at interest, for the little one. Miss Abbott often spoke glowingly of the Abbott babies, and she always encouraged matrimony among the members of her company, in which, it is said, there was never a scandal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

POSTOFFICE STORE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
HAS IN STOCK
Choice Family Groceries,
DRY GOODS
FANCY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,
Wines and Liquors,
PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and Wick,
Hardware,
Stationery, Confectionary,
Powder and Shot.
A. F. BRYANT.

D. HAYS & BRO.,
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES,
Paints, Oils, Sash, Windows, Doors and Glass
Buckeye Mowers and Agricultural
IMPLEMENTS.

DOUBLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Latest Fad in the Way of a Sun-Painted Portrait.

It Originated with the Police, But It Was Too Artistic to Be Limited to a Rogues' Gallery—Precaution About Fading Letters.

"Very few people know the origin of the latest wrinkle in photography," remarked a leading photographer the other night to a Chicago Mail man. "What is the latest wrinkle? Why, the double photograph, of course. There is nothing really new about it, for there are many years back of it, but it seems to be a popular fad just now."

"What is the 'double photograph?' Is it a photograph of two persons, or a composite affair?"

"It is neither. It is a single photograph showing two views of the same person—a profile and a front view, both taken by the same negative. Difficult? Oh, no; not at all. It is a very simple matter. The person to be photographed is placed beside a mirror, and the camera records the image in the glass as well as the counterfeit presentment of the sitter. In this way two views are obtained. If the sitter is so placed as to secure a profile picture, the image in the glass shows a front view, and vice versa. It is a pretty scheme, and seems likely to become as popular as it is pretty.

"But, as I remarked, few people, I believe, know where the double photograph originated. It is a French idea, and comes to us from the rogues' gallery of the Department of Police of Paris. It is not always an easy matter to identify a person from a single photograph. In the first place all pictures are more or less unnatural, the sitter often is 'made up' for the occasion, and his photograph does not show him as he appears in real life. Then, too, a profile picture gives only a very misty notion of the actual front-view appearance in real life, and vice versa. This point-of-view difference is greater than would be imagined by those who have not investigated the subject. I have frequently shown two photographs of the same sitter, giving a profile and a front view, and those who have looked at them casually have not discovered that they were not pictures of two individuals.

"The Paris police were first to simplify the matter of identification through the introduction of the 'double photograph.' But, from an artistic standpoint, their method is too valuable to be limited to the rogues' gallery, and it has already obtained a firm foothold throughout Europe, and has made its appearance here. With a good mirror the reflection makes a fine, clear-cut photograph, and its advantages are obvious. With a front view how can beauty show her coiffure? Or her arched eyebrows and daintily-curled bangs in a profile view?

"Any other new things? Well, yes; there is always something new cropping out in our line of business, but it is rarely any thing in which the public is interested. The fact is, a great many things which you newspaper men say occur in photograph studios I have never seen at all. For instance, I was surprised a few months ago to learn from the papers that high society young ladies were flocking into the studios and galleries to be photographed in tights, and to have their feet and ankles, their hands, their arms, necks and shoulders photographed for the benefit of their own particularly exclusive circle of relatives or acquaintances. Perhaps that story was true. I don't say it was a canard; but I do say that I don't believe a word of it.

"Of course it is a common thing for a woman with whom nature has dealt kindly to modestly display her personal charms to the camera, and I think such a course entirely pardonable; but I have never heard of such a wholesale anatomical exhibition of society odds and ends as the newspapers described.

"I had an experience the other day which has interested me more than any thing of a similar nature which has happened to me in all my business experience. A young lady who moves in the best society brought me three letters, and I photographed them for her and at her request destroyed the negatives. The letters were the most tender and ardent love missives imaginable. They were addressed to the lady herself, and were signed by a name which I am sure you would recognize instantly were I to mention it. I will confess that curiosity got the better of my judgment, and I finally said:

"'You'll pardon me, but this job is a little unusual, isn't it?'

"'Is it?' she said, smilingly.

"'It strikes me so,' I replied. 'I don't see why you want photographs of those letters since you have the letters themselves.'

"'Don't you? Well, I do. Suppose the letters were lost or burned, or destroyed in some other way?'

"'Wouldn't the photographs be destroyed as easily as the letters?'

"'Perhaps not; especially if they were not kept in the same place with the letters. But I'm not afraid of losing them by fire or in any such way as that. The fact is, the ink is fading out, and in a short time it is likely to be illegible.'

"There is a girl for you who doesn't propose to take any chances in the breach-of-promise business."

Surplus Professionals.

France is suffering almost as much as Germany from the overcrowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand school mistresses, 7,000 primary school mistresses and 500 high-school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians; that is about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany, with its 10,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, can not make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Nearly Five Million Men Armed for Battle.

European Nations Watching Their Military Maneuvers—Fresh Data Concerning the Tactics and Armament of the Great Army.

The recent gigantic maneuvers of the Russian army on the western boundary have directed anew the attention of all Europe to the great Eastern colossus. The endurance, willingness and iron discipline of the one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers who met at Rowno, the capacity of the officers to handle great bodies of troops easily, and especially the morale of both officers and men were so conspicuously displayed that all Austria and Germany have been doing a good deal of hard thinking and exhaustive writing concerning the Russian army ever since.

The exact size of the Russian army in Europe on a war footing, says the Chicago Times, is rather problematical. The active army is estimated by the best German authorities to contain one hundred and ninety-two infantry and fifty-eight cavalry regiments, fifty-one brigades of field artillery, and one hundred and forty-five Cossack regiments; the reserve troops, one hundred and five infantry regiments; the militia, two hundred and one infantry regiments. The garrisons include twenty-four infantry regiments and fifty-one and a half artillery battalions. All these, together with the batteries, sharpshooters, sappers, miners, etc., swell the grand total to four million five hundred thousand men. The European Russian army has five hundred thousand horses and about four thousand guns. The cost of this establishment last year was, reckoned in Russian paper currency, $186,000,000. That meant a tax of about $2.60 on every man, woman and child in European Russia. Since 1874 Russia has had the universal obligation to service. The time of service in the standing army is five years; in the reserves, which are in camp twelve weeks every year, thirteen years; in the militia, till the soldier's forty-third year. The buying of substitutes or exemption is not allowed.

The infantry is armed with breech-loaders, Berdan II. model '72, with a caliber of 10.67 centimeters, and a ball weighing about an ounce. The field artillery has guns of 10.67 centimeters caliber for heavy work and others of 8.7 centimeters caliber for light and mounted artillery. These latter throw grenades and shrapnels. The maximum range of the 10.67 caliber is 5,300 meters, and of the 8.7 caliber 6,300 meters for grenades. The range of the shrapnel is between 3,300 and 3,750 meters.

What kind of men stand behind these arms? The opinions of all who have seen any of the more recent Russian maneuvers are uniform. The Russian soldier, they say, is the most willing, obedient and robust in the world. He can live contentedly from what a Frenchman or German would starve on. He can march tremendous distances without losing his pluck and under the most trying hardships needs only a word from his superior to make him forget all his troubles and rally to any effort. A German officer, who after his recent return from Russia published his observations in the Cologne Gazette, says:

"The maneuvers showed that the Russian army is made up of men and horses that are equal to all exertions and all demands of the modern battlefield. Heavily built, thoroughly disciplined, content with little food, and loyal above all others, the Russian soldier is ready and willing in every emergency."

The strenuousness and the aim of Russia's exertions to bring her army to its present state of efficiency and availability at a moment's notice are best illustrated by her railway policy of late years.

"The energy of the Russian Government in the construction of military railways during the last decade has been truly wonderful," says Max Liman in the Illustrirte Zeitung. "Still, the distances to be overcome were so tremendous that the meshes of her iron net are at least twice as great as those in Germany and France. The railway construction in Russia in the last few years has been pushed most rapidly on the western boundary, so that a quick attack in Germany and Austria might be rendered possible. The Government was forced to do this by the Panslavs. This party has its advocates in high military places, and through them has spread its ideas throughout the army.

"It deserves mention, too, that the Russian forces are being steadily shifted to the western boundary. Sixty per cent. of all the troops and even three-quarters of the whole cavalry are at present in the military departments, Warsaw, Wilna, Kiew and Odessa, and almost the entire army is garrisoned along the lines of the stategical railways. During the last year sixty-two battalions, fifty-eight squadrons, and sixteen batteries have been transferred to the western departments. Thereby the standing Russian army has been increased by fifteen thousand men on the German border and by thirty-five thousand men on the Austro-Hungarian frontier."

New Business for the Postmaster.

The people who want something for nothing are very closely related to the people who are always trying to send strangers on strange errands for them. There is a woman living in Chicago, says the Buffalo Express, who has a husband engaged in some sort of business in Buffalo, and, of course, the poor wife wants to know how he is behaving himself. She probably has no friends here, or, if she had, it wouldn't be safe to ask them. So what does she do but write, in a neat and ladylike hand, a letter to the postmaster, and ask if he won't take a stroll down to where the other half is supposed to be, and see how and where he spends his evenings. Not receiving a reply very promptly, she writes again. From all indications, however, she is not likely to get satisfaction from that source.

COD FISHING FOR SPORT.

A Ten or Fifteen-Pounder Makes a Good Fight Before He Is Landed.

Of course, the idea strikes one as rather tame, but when followed under the right conditions you will find excitement lurking around on all sides, as well as underneath. Shoal water fish, when taken with a hook and line, are much livelier than when they are in deep water, so that a ten or fifteen-pounder makes considerable fight before he is landed, says Forest and Stream.

In the outfit, any kind of boat not likely to drown you will do, linen tantog lines, with rather small sized bass hooks, two on each line, with respectively twenty-four and thirty-inch snoods, sinker weighing three or four ounces. In bait, fresh menhaden, herring, small fish, lobster or clams. Start in the evening, soon after daylight has gone and as soon as the moon is well up. Go from one-third to two-thirds as far from the shore as you would fish in the daytime. Keep the hooks about three feet from the bottom in from five to ten fathoms of water. There is a weird excitement in this kind of fishing found in no other. You hear the distant cry of the bittern and night heron, notice the phosphorescent trail made by some stray shark or big fish as he plunges by, watch the long ground swell, until it seems as if it were really alive, and, with the swash of the sea on shore, you by this time have a mighty sharp bite from a cod, and he does not all resemble a log as you pull, but tries his best to get away until landed.

During the fishing a spine dogfish or so investigates; then comes a peculiar kind of bite, and, as you look over, there is something alongside that reminds you of the mouth of an old-fashioned carpet bag with nails on end stuck around the edge; this is a goose or bellows fish, whose use, as yet, has not been found out. Now you think you have got fast to the bottom, but soon find it is a skate about four feet across, which comes up slowly in circles, having by prowling around got a hook in one of his numerous outer edges. Then, by fishing about half-way to the bottom, you can catch quantities of frost fish or whiting. Cod-fish are more numerous inshore, and bite better during the night than in the daytime. If, after you are through fishing, you still wish for more excitement, just catch a sea wrong, or, rather, let it catch you right, as you land on the beach, and you will get enough in the next few seconds to last well into the morning.

PRETTY CHEEKS.

They Are Not Always Easy to Get, but Nature Can Be Helped.

Pretty cheeks are a rare finishing touch, an otherwise handsome face being often spoiled by high cheek bones and thin or flabby cheeks, says the Metropolitan. The high cheek bones can scarcely be softened unless the cheeks are made firm and plump. Contrivances worn in the mouth for filling out the cheeks have been resorted to, but scarcely without great discomfort, and the only reasonable way of accomplishing the desired result is to take on more flesh and to study carefully the dressing of the hair.

In some instances, however, there will be a superfluity of flesh where it is not wanted, while the cheeks persist in remaining thin. A firm, round cheek, with a slight dimple showing with every smile, is a most attractive charm, and the sister of a young gentleman who had a pencil accidently thrust through one cheek in boyhood, leaving an indentation that was a quite natural looking dimple, was wont to remark that she really wished it had happened to her, as she would have thrust a pencil through the other cheek and felt abundantly repaid by her increase of beauty.

But her enthusiasm did not reach the point of decorating both cheeks herself. Bathing the cheeks two or three times a day with weak ammonia water in which a small piece of alum has been dissolved tends to make the flesh firm and smooth. The common practice of pressing one cheek into the pillow while sleeping is very injurious to beauty of outline, and it also produces wrinkles.

EFFECT OF THE VOICE.

It Can Impress or Inspire to Cheerfulness by Its Tones Alone.

Probably no one can fully estimate how much influence he is constantly exerting through his tones of voice. Nothing is so powerful to cheer the drooping energies of a discouraged group as the inspiring tones of hope in the words of a new arrival. Who has not seen the immediate effect of a glad and sprightly voice breaking in upon a dull and uninterested party of people? How their eyes brighten, and their brows clear, and their forms become erect, says the New York Ledger. On the other hand, let a solemn, or doleful, or fretful voice break in on a gay and cheerful company, and how quickly the smile dies on the lip, and the depressing influence goes round. The infant who can not understand a word that his mother says is soothed and pleased, or grieved and frightened by her tones, and the seeds thus sown of love and gentleness, or of harshness and impatience, are sure to bear fruit in his later development, and exert a strong influence in mellowing his future character, and preparing it to contend the better with the roughness of the world.

London's "Creepy-Crawly" Cold.

Despite all the grumble about the cold, it is rather an open question in which corner of the earth you feel cold the most. I really think that you feel cold in England more than anywhere else, says a writer in a London paper. It is the grayness of the cold that subdues you. Now, I have known a Russian winter, with its bright, blue sky overhead and copper-barked pines gleaming in the sun, and although that cold is so great that if you walked out minus your furs in front of the Palazzo you would nearly drop down dead, yet you never have the same sense of depression that we have here. I have never in my life felt cold so much as I have when on a steam-launch in the Pool in winter—a dampness, a creepy crawliness, a general sense of misery that I never found elsewhere.

THE STORY OF A BELLE.

Autobiography of a Young Woman Who Shines in Society.

Sometimes I doubt if I were born, writes a society belle in the Ladies' Home Journal. I think I am the result of transmigration—first an orchid, next a bird of paradise, and last of all a blooded horse. I belong to an old family, and my solicitor tells me that I have a great deal of money; but who ever heard of a woman having enough? Mamma very sensibly trained me to be a coquette. From the time that I could stand I was fully aware of the value of my white skin, my deep, dark eyes, and that attached to the wonderful red hair they made a gorgeous framing for my finely-cut face.

I was willing to go to bed early, for I had been told of the good of those sleeping-hours that come before twelve o'clock, to be bathed and rubbed until I was weary enough to sleep again, because my nurse had said that this would make my form handsome and supple and my arms and neck the admiration of the world. School was an unknown quantity to me—governesses and that sort of thing came and I endured them, learned of them and was spoken of by them as the most beautiful girl they had ever seen—but one who was utterly heartless. They little understood that heart was the last thing that would be desirable in my profession, for I made it such.

At eighteen years of age I was brought out, but for three months before that my mother had taught me exactly who among the men were eligible, who were not, what women were to be cultivated, what ones to be civil to and what ones to ignore. I made my first appearance at the Patriarch's ball, and mamma very wisely had me dressed in the finest of white silk muslin made in empire style, with a broad, white sash about my waist, a white rose in my hair, and long, white gloves only partially covering my beautiful arms. As was proper, I accepted the invitations to dance from the elderly men, from whom it was a compliment to receive them, and as far as possible I ignored the younger ones. I sought mamma's wing at the end of each dance, and to her delight the impression left on everybody's mind was that of my being an extremely beautiful, ingenuous young girl who knew nothing whatever about society. How they erred!

GENUINE HUMANITY.

A Touching Instance of Kindly Human Nature.

A writer in the Boston Democrat relates an incident which proves that genuine humanity is not confined to those who are sufficiently well-to-do to contribute liberally to the funds of humane societies. The writer was passing along one of the business streets of Boston early on a summer morning, at an hour when few people had risen. The streets, lined only with stores and warehouses, were almost deserted.

Presently he saw a working-man, carrying a dinner-pail in his hand, come around a corner. The man wore soiled and tattered clothes, and looked as if he might be making his way to the docks or coal-yards for a long day's work.

Just at this moment a thin and forlorn cat came out of an alley and walked toward the passing working-man, mewing piteously. The man stopped, bent down and stroked the cat, which responded by arching its back, rubbing against the man's legs and hand, and mewing louder and louder.

"Hungry, I'll be bound," said the working-man. "Some one's gone and left ye."

He opened his dinner-pail, took out one of two sandwiches which were there, opened it and removed the piece of corned beef that was between the slices of bread, and gave the meat to the cat, breaking the beef up and feeding it to the animal bit by bit.

Just as the cat was greedily eating the last of the meat, a small and very lean and dirty dog came running up, looking wistfully at the proceeding. The cat made no movement toward flight. The dog was evidently an acquaintance.

"Companions in distress!" said the working-man. He said nothing more, but, taking the other of the two sandwiches out of his pail, opened that, removed the meat, and fed it to the dog. Then he went on to his day's work without any meat for his own dinner, but leaving the cat purring contentedly and the dog lying in a sunny doorway, with the air of one who says:

"Fate can not harm me—I have dined to-day."

Some National Characteristics.

A foreign writer has been at pains to give a category of the points of difference between the typical women of the three leading nationalities. It is not recommended as an infallible one, but it certainly is interesting. "A French woman loves to the end of her honeymoon, the English woman her whole life, the German woman forever. The French woman takes her daughter to the ball, the English woman takes her to church, the German woman gives her employment in the kitchen. The French woman has spirit and imagination, the English woman has little taste, the German woman modesty. The French woman chats, the English woman speaks, the German woman renders decisions. The Spanish woman kills her lover in jealousy, the French woman her rival, the German woman simply renounces, but all at some time marry some one else."

Indian Conscience.

A Pacific coast paper records the following illustration of Indian conscience: Billy Chinook died recently at Warm Springs. When he joined the United Presbyterian church a few years ago he had three wives. Of course that would not do for a church member and he had to give two of them up. Which one he should keep was a serious matter. One had a child, one had no sense, and the third he loved best. She was childless. Out of a sense of duty he kept the one with the child, and the one he loved best was married to another man, which he said was pretty hard to bear. The one without any sense he kept and supported for a help to his wife.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S LEPERS.

The Care of the Afflicted a Disgrace to Any Civilized Nation.

Miss Kate Marsden, the English woman who is studying the manifestations of leprosy with the intention of devoting her life to the care of those afflicted with the disease, has reached Constantinople. In writing home, says the Chicago Post, she says she had an idea that in this city of unused palaces one or the other of them might have been turned into a bright hospital for the lepers, where, tended by kind, well-trained nurses, they might find such mitigation of their sufferings as skill and gentleness could bestow; but one after the other of these palaces were left behind and she knew that idea must be given up. Away through the crowded streets they drove and made no halt until they reached a large open space outside the city; but if she expected to find the lepers stowed away here she was mistaken. The guide took a boat, and after a long row they landed on a cold, dreary-looking spot; here again they took carriage and drove toward a place which in the distance looked like a forest of cypress trees, and yet no. The white stones just distinguishable made her think it must be inhabited; but, as the carriage drew nearer, she saw that they were not houses, as she imagined, but hundreds and thousands of graves, packed as closely as it was possible to be, even in Turkey, with the tall, dark, gloomy cypress trees planted every few yards apart. She asked the guide why the cypress trees were planted there so thickly; his answer was, "Because, madam, it helps to kill the stench from the graves."

She drove a long way into the forest of the dead and the cypress until all view of the sea was gone and she found herself shut in. Yet she was not alone, for here in the very midst dwell the poor, outcast lepers, driven here by the Government. The guide was simply horrified when he discovered Miss Kate Marsden's intention of going in among them all; he absolutely refused to go a step nearer.

As she stood within the leper house she was dumb with astonishment that any nation, however barbarous, could in the face of civilization subject any portion of its people to such a miserable condition. No sun sheds its healthful rays there, and the chill which struck her as she remained within the house gave her an idea of what the lepers must suffer. She said she did so long to tell them how she sympathized with them and how gladly she would take their burden from them; how she hoped and prayed in her heart that nowhere in the world were the poor lepers treated as here in the paradise among cities, Constantinople.

There is a ray of light here, however, and that is the good doctor, who is doing every thing in his power to induce the Sultan to provide properly for them, and he is devoted to their cause; but in such a country and with such people he is almost powerless. His name is Pascha Zambaco; he is a very kind man, and the misery of the lepers weighs heavily upon him.

The wind came howling through the gloomy trees, and blew in sharp blasts through the door, and some of the poor lepers standing outside leaning upon the graves shuddered and drew closer round their miserable bodies the rags which helped to cover them, but which were quite unfit to keep out the cold even from people in health, much less from those suffering from such a disease as leprosy. Miss Marsden says that what she saw is really too awful to describe, but it has taught her the necessity of seeing for herself the condition of the lepers, if she is to be of the slightest use to them in the future. As she left them they sang "The Lepers' Song" — such a dismal wail! but which was truly in keeping with their condition. It made her shiver; indeed, her whole being quivered with agony at the sight of such awful depths of misery.

A MARINE INVENTION.

It Is Expected to Give Warning When Shallow Water Is at Hand.

A new sounding apparatus has been invented in England for which several advantages are claimed. The machine, says the Albany Argus, is intended to serve not only as a reliable means of sounding, but also as a submarine sentry, giving warning when any particular depth of water is reached. The apparatus comprises a winch with indicators, etc., and a wooden sinker, the latter being the essence of the invention. Practically this sinker is a wooden kite reversed, and is so adjusted in weight and shape that it sinks when towed through water, and always remains at any given depth, without any regard to the change of speed of the ship. The depth being arranged at that which will be perfectly safe, whenever bottom is reached at that depth the machine may be so arranged as to automatically sound a steam whistle or bell or give notice to the pilot in some other way that the ship is approaching dangerous water. The invention, it is said, has been subjected to prolonged tests and proven to be perfectly practical and reliable.

A Mammoth Wheel.

What is believed to be the largest wheel in the world was recently made at the Scranton (Pa.) works of the Dickson Manufacturing Company for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company of Michigan. It is a cog-wheel, 54 feet in diameter, with an 18-inch face, and is built in the exact form of a bicycle, with its extensions and spokes. The capacity of the wheel, at a velocity of 10 feet a second at the inner edge of the buckets, is 30,000,000 gallons of water and 2,000 tons of sand in twenty-four hours. Its weight is 400,000 pounds. The journals are 23 inches in diameter and 3 feet 4 inches long. The total length of the shaft is 23 feet 6 inches.

Lifting the Hat.

In Paris the custom of gentlemen removing their hats upon meeting female acquaintances is falling into "innocuous desuetude." Many gentlemen now just touch the brim of the hat in military fashion when meeting a lady, and it is accepted as being good form.

Enlightening a Barkeeper.

A friend told me an amusing experience the other day which illustrates the ingenuity which a man when he wants a drink very badly will exercise in order to obtain relief for his inordinate appetite. It appears that a young man approached him on the street, and telling a piteous tale of privation and woe, solicited sufficient to purchase a meal. My friend, who is peculiarly open to these appeals, much to the detriment of his purse, gave the fellow all he had about him in change, ten cents, telling him that would at all events keep him from starving. Seizing the mony, the man started off, and was joined by a companion who had been watching developments from a short distance, and the two made off at a round pace in earnest consultation, and were followed out of curiosity by my friend. The two entered a saloon where whisky is retailed at ten cents a glass, and the first man, throwing down his dime, called for whis' straight. Seizing the bottle, he poured out a level tumblerful, much to the secret indignation of the bartender, who muttered something about "taking a bath." Raising the glass to his lips, the fellow drank half the contents, when, suddenly stopping with a look of disgust, he said, "what's the matter with this whisky anyhow?" "Naw-thin'," replied the knight of the white apron and the Alaska diamond headlight, "you must be off yer base; there ain't nawthin' the matter with it."

"Let me taste it," said the friend, and taking the glass he drained it to the dregs. "I don't see nothing the matter with it." "Well, I may be wrong," said the other, and the two were leaving the saloon when the bartender, whose anger had changed into admiration, said: "Look here, you two chaps, if ever you are hard up for a drink, come in here and I'll stand treat. I've been in the business for ten years and thought I knew all the ropes, but this takes the cake." My friend was of the same opinion, and said if he had another dime in his pocket he would have bestowed it on the ingenious rogues.

Another Act Required.

Candid criticism is sometimes very useful to an author.

A New York playwright who had recently brought out a very sad tragedy, asked a candid friend if he had been to see it.

"Only the first act," was the reply.

"And do you think the first act sublime?" asked the literateur.

"Well, yes," was the reply. "It is somewhat sublime, but I think you might have added an act that would have been more so; an act that would have been a benefit to the people of this great city."

"And what is that?" was the anxious inquiry.

"The act of throwing the whole thing into the fire. That would have been an act of humanity, a noble act."

Was Talking to the Other Fellow.

"Hello, Shorty," said a gamin, looking at a man of about five feet two in front of the Globe building yesterday.

"Don't call me Shorty, you little cuss," answered the man of low stature; "if you do I'll warm your jacket."

"Ain't yer name Shorty?" replied the kid.

"No, it ain't Shorty," said the man.

"Den don't answer an' get mad when somebody yells Shorty if yer name ain't Shorty. I was talkin' ter Shorty. If yer ain't the man I was talkin' ter what's the matter wid yer?" said the youngster.

St. Paul Globe.

A New Substitute for Chloroform.

A gentleman was observed dozing in a chair of the reading room of a Texas hotel, holding in his hand a copy of a paper. Another party who wanted the paper—for what purpose we cannot imagine—gently drew away the coveted document. The sleeper, however awoke and still retaining his hold on the precious document, said angrily:

"I beg your pardon, but I've got this paper."

"Yes, I know, but you were asleep."

"Yes, but I haven't finished my nap yet. As soon as I wake up you can have the paper.

How to Walk for Exercise.

If walking alone is adopted as the means to counteract the effect of too much sitting, then care should be taken that system enters into the walk. A slow, desultory sort of walk is of no earthly use; it simply tires one without any beneficial results. The walking should be brisk, with the head up and the chest thrown forward. The breathing should be regular and as free as the swing of the limbs. The distance is optional, of course, but two miles ought to be no task for the man who wants to improve his health. The distance can be increased as the pedestrian begins to feel the benefit of the walking.

A Triangular Parlor Chair.

A pretty and novel arrangement for a parlor is to get a carpenter to make a triangular seat, the height of any ordinary chair or ottoman. It can be made with a lid to open, to put work or newspapers into. Stuff the top with "excelsior" covered with a thick layer of wool; over that place the final covering of plush, which can be tufted or left smooth, as fancy dictates. Have the carpenter fasten the seat in the corner, having the lid open towards the front, the triangle fitting close against the wall. Put two or three handsome cushions against the wall. Fit a piece of gilt molding or cornice to the ceiling across the corner to match the shape of the seat below, and hang a pair of madras, or transparent or flowered silk curtains from the cornice and loop them back with chains or wide satin ribbons the color of the plush seat. When nicely fitted up this little corner seat makes a most luxuriant resting place, besides being exceedingly ornamental.

Nasal Catarrh.

About eight men suffer from nasal catarrh where one woman is a victim. One reason for this difference is that men keep their heads in a sensitive condition from the moisture and heat of the hat. A man with a vital constitution walks into the garden with his delicate wife. They both start bareheaded, but he stops and runs back to the house to get his hat, lest he take cold, while his delicate wife goes on without the slightest fear. A man cannot wear his hat all the time, for he must take it off when he eats and when he sleeps. The difference between the temperature under the hat and a well-ventilated room during the day or at night gives many a cold.